

THE AMBASSADORS FLED

The Representatives of Britain and Germany Were Afraid to Stay at Caracas.

BOWEN TRIED TO INFUSE COURAGE

Castro Is Said to Believe That the American Minister Will Be Very Zealous in Handling the Interests of Venezuela.

(Special to The Post.)

Caracas, January 31.—Great credit is given here to Mr. Bowen, the United States minister to Venezuela, who is at present acting as plenipotentiary for this country in its negotiations with Great Britain, Germany and Italy at Washington. President Castro is convinced that Mr. Bowen will not permit Venezuela's interests to suffer at his hands. Mr. Bowen is a prime favorite with Castro, although the president finds him at times a little too strenuous for his taste. Mr. Bowen is the only foreign representative who has any control over the president and yet it was to escape that control that Castro went to La Victoria to enjoy himself during the Christmas season.

When the trouble first broke out between the powers and Venezuela, Mr. Bowen was a marked contrast to his conferees in the diplomatic service of Great Britain and Germany.

Mr. Haggard, the British representative, and Herr Von Pilgrim-Baltzell, when the news was first conveyed to them that the allies had resolved to blockade the Venezuelan ports, fled from the scene, leaving the British and Germans here to face the trouble as best they could. It was impossible for Mr. Bowen to persuade them to stick to their posts.

Mr. Haggard might have stuck to his position had it not been for the representations of Von Pilgrim-Baltzell who, after the two diplomats had fired their ultimatum at Castro, insisted that the president would throw them into jail and torture them.

Mr. Bowen implored them, for the sake of diplomacy, not to go without receiving the answer to their ultimatum, but his remonstrations were useless. They slipped to the warships.

When it was discovered by the British and Germans that the two ministers had fled, their indignation was without bounds. One German told Von Pilgrim-Baltzell that he had run away from his post like a cur and left his sick wife to face the rage of the Venezuelans.

"Cur! Cur! Both of them," said a prominent Venezuelan speaking of the matter. "I have no doubt their careers are ruined. You may be sure these facts will be brought to the notice of their governments. The Kaiser and King Edward are not the men to tolerate cowardice on the part of their representatives."

SPEECH AN APOLOGY.

The View Taken of the Effort of Lord Cranborne.

(Special to The Post.)

London, January 31.—The British foreign office considers it necessary to apologize for the German alliance. This is clear from Lord Cranborne's speech at Sheffield last night and is no small concession to National feeling. Lord Cranborne even went so far as to declare that he was not at all astonished at the popular irritation, feeling how certain irresponsible Germans had irritated Englishmen during the Boer war.

Lord Cranborne conveniently forgets Count Von Buelow's outburst, which aroused Mr. Chamberlain. Moreover, when he attempted to prove that England is doing no more with Germany in Venezuela than with the Italians in Somaliland and other powers in Crete, he conveniently forgot the clause of the Anglo-German compact which binds each power to continue the coercion until both are satisfied. But the British foreign office, in its public utterances, always shows this strange aloofness from the common man's point of view. The wonder is that Lord Cranborne brought himself to admit, as he did, that, after the defense of British interest, the great business of the foreign office is to maintain our friendship with the United States intact. Remembering the man's post, that is no small admission.

Lord Cranborne, under secretary of foreign affairs, speaking tonight at the banquet of the Sheffield chamber of commerce, said the government's policy in Venezuela was dictated by determination to defend the interests of British subjects, and that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine. This was also the view, he continued, of the United States, which would be a long time before making itself responsible for a State like Venezuela. The foreign office had maintained intact Great Britain's friendship with the United States.

Lord Cranborne concluded by declaring that "there is no German or European alliance, but Great Britain is ready to co-operate with the powers not only in South America, but in Asia, Africa and Europe."

BARON STERNBURG PRESENTED.

Call Was Purely Formal, and Subjects of Importance Were Not Discussed.

Washington, January 31.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the special representative of Germany in the Venezuelan negotiations, who arrived here last night, was presented to the president today by Secretary Hay. The call was formal, the baron desiring to present his credentials as special minister from Germany to this country before taking charge of the embassy's affairs in the absence of Ambassador Von Holleben. The exchanges were verbal, the president waiving the usual preparatory ceremonies and Baron Von Sternburg confining himself to an expression of the emperor's friendly feeling for the United States and his own gratification at being able to return to America in this capacity.

The president responded in a felicitous vein, incidentally expressing the hope that the baron's coming would result in the settlement of all pending questions, this being an indirect reference to the Venezuela issue. Beyond this the question was not discussed. The baron, who was received in the executive office, remained but a few minutes.

NO ROOM FOR OPTIMISM.

English Foreign Officials Made Bad Break and Are Trying to Hedge.

New York, January 31.—The current feeling of optimism respecting the Venezuelan affair is not justified by the facts, declares the London correspondent of the Tribune. It suits the purpose of the German emperor to have the official organs announce that the powers are waiting for satisfactory evidence respecting the security offered by Venezuela, and Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are also pleased to have the public believe that a settlement is simply a matter of detail which will inevitably be worked out. Meanwhile, they are making strenuous efforts to extricate themselves from the results of their own

ADMINISTRATION UNEASY.

Afraid That the Panama Canal Treaty Will Be Defeated.

Washington, January 31.—An important conference was held at the White House today, the participants being the president, Secretary Hay and Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee. The subject under discussion was the status of the Panama canal treaty. The situation regarding the treaty as it has developed in the senate has given the administration and its supporters grave concern. The president is exceedingly anxious that the treaty should be ratified at the earliest possible moment. The conference today was with a view of ascertaining, if possible, what could be done to hasten consideration of the treaty by the senate. It is quite certain that the advice received by the president are not reassuring. An effort is to be made to get the treaty out of the committee with a favorable report. That the effort will be successful is reasonably certain, but the trouble in the present view of the matter will only have begun. Senator Morgan takes the ground that the negotiations conducted by the state department with Mr. Herran, representing Colombia, are not valid, as he holds that Mr. Herran did not possess the necessary authority to make a treaty binding on his country, and it is understood that the president's efforts to defeat the treaty will use his utmost. Indeed, the intimation has reached the president that when the treaty is called up for consideration in the senate amendments will be offered to almost every section of it. Such action, it is understood, will seriously delay final action on it, even if it does not result in the defeat of its ratification.

It is stated that another amendment to the treaty would impair the entire canal project, as the government of Colombia might hesitate to accept amendments made to it, particularly if they involved essential details or principles. During the conference today the situation was considered carefully, but what decision, if any, was reached could not be ascertained. It is known only that an earnest effort is to be made in the senate to secure ratification of the treaty at the present session.

Colliers and blunders in time for the meeting of parliament. Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, having made themselves responsible for the collection of a job lot of German claims, many of which are tainted with suspicion and can not be cleared with the British claims, are anxiously working in the dark and trying to patch up a settlement, but they have not yet succeeded. They can not saddle upon Germany responsibility for the present situation.

Bowen Still Hopeful.

Washington, January 31.—It is learned tonight that Mr. Bowen is taking a hopeful view of the situation. The adverse reply of the allies to his latest proposal had not been delivered to him up to a late hour. The fact that forty-eight hours have now elapsed since any communication from the allies has reached him gives rise to the belief that the powers are carefully considering his position. Baron Speck Von Sternburg called on Mr. Bowen this afternoon and consulted with him for some time. As Mr. Bowen did not return the call, but has arranged to do so tomorrow afternoon, the inference is that no reply will be presented to Mr. Bowen before that time.

THE SWEDISH FAMINE.

Indignation Aroused by Statements of the Lumber Interests.

(Special to The Post.)

Lulea, January 31.—Great indignation has been aroused throughout Sweden by the statements issued broadcast by the forest barons who own the saw-mills of the north to the effect that the need for relief has been greatly exaggerated and that the peasant farmers are able to make a good living by hauling lumber and other work for the companies. The royal relief authorities have been especially annoyed at these statements. They denounce the "saw-mill conspiracy" as the chief hardship of the famine situation.

They also request The Post to state emphatically that such representations are entirely misleading and under the circumstances particularly cruel. These authorities wish it to be stated that the need for relief continues to be both widespread and urgent.

There is but little change in the situation and it will be some time before the much needed supplies reach the outlying districts. The prompt response of the readers of The Post and others to the pitiful cry of the starving peasants of North Sweden is deeply appreciated and the help sent will save many lives, but if possible the kindly effort to help must be continued.

Speaking to The Post correspondent in the course of his investigations in the famine district, Olof Edstrom, chief forester of the Wilsta Warfs Lumber company, one of the oldest and richest corporations in the country, owning millions of acres of lumber forests in North Sweden, said:

"Tell the people of the United States to send no more relief to the famine sufferers." Immediately the presence of the correspondent became known Edstrom and others connected with the forest barons offered information.

"Don't allow these farmers to be demoralized by an endless stream of charity," said Edstrom. "It is true they have suffered but they have had enough relief and are now earning wages. The situation is altogether exaggerated. We are not paying starvation wages. One man and horse can earn 5 kroner a day by working industriously. Feeding himself and horse costs 4 kroner (\$1.07), leaving a profit of 1 kroner (26 cents), which is not unreasonably good for a starving man and considering the depressed state of the lumber market, if he has a big family to support that is his misfortune."

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Will Arbitrate Differences Between German and American Firms.

Berlin, January 31.—The American Chamber of Commerce, formed here Thursday, has among its objects the establishment of courts of arbitration for adjustment of difficulties between German and American firms and the supplying to boards of trade and individuals in both countries of accurate information on business and tariff subjects. It is intended to have the best relations with the German chamber of commerce and the government. A number of German business and financial leaders will be invited to become members of the American chamber.

OFF ON PROLONGED CRUISE.

British Battleships Have Been Directed to Consume Oil as Fuel.

London, January 31.—Exceptional interest is attached to the departure of the channel squadron from Portsmouth today, on a prolonged cruise. For the first time British battleships have been directed to consume oil as fuel. These experiments have so far been confined to small war vessels, but now the Hannibal and Mars will use petroleum instead of coal, while the cruisers Duke of Edinburgh and Black Prince are similarly equipped. The oil is carried in tanks stowed in the double bottom of the ships.

ARBITRATION AGREED UPON

In the Matter of the American Claim Against the Republic of San Domingo.

GROWS OUT OF UNJUST PORT DUTIES

Little Republic Was Informed That the Big One Would Not Submit the Matter to the Courts of San Domingo.

San Domingo, January 31.—The Dominican government has informed United States Minister Powell that it can not agree to his request, made in the name of the American government, in the matter of the claims of the Clyde line of steamships, and that if its company feels aggrieved at the action of the government it should seek redress before a tribunal of the Dominican government and not appeal to the United States.

To this communication Mr. Powell made a strongly worded reply, in which he informed the Dominican government that the United States would insist on redress for its citizens, and that the pending cases must be settled by the government and not through the courts.

Previous dispatches received from San Domingo say that Powell had demanded the withdrawal of the Dominican decree changing the port duties and that if the government failed to comply with his demand it should pay the Clyde line the money due and recognize certain other rights claimed by the company. On January 28, Powell insisted on a reply from the Dominican government to his previous demand for the immediate payment of the \$250,000 claimed to be due to the Clyde line.

United States Minister Powell and a representative of the Dominican government today signed a protocol, providing that the matter of the disputed claims of the San Domingo Improvement company of New York be referred to international arbitration, and that the Dominican government pay the improvement company \$4,500,000 for all its rights and franchises.

The proposal of arbitration recently was presented to the Dominican government by Minister Powell and accepted by it.

The arbitrators, of which there are to be three, will meet in Washington.

A BOLD SWINDLE.

Cuban Alleged to Have Obtained Money on a Valueless Check.

Monterey, Mexico, January 31.—A swindle by which a Cuban, named Juan Prieto, is alleged to have succeeded in getting a check for \$16,000 cashed at the Bank of London and Mexico of this city, has just come to light. Prieto arrived in Mexico from Havana with Trevino's circus last year. Recently he is alleged to have presented to the Bank of London and Mexico a check on the Colonial bank of Havana, being represented as the Cuban agent of the Bank of London and Mexico. The local bank wired Havana on the subject and received a reply stating that Prieto had an account there and the check was good. Still not satisfied, the bank called to London, asking for the agency of the Bank of London and Mexico in Havana.

In the meantime Prieto is alleged to have grown suspicious and proposed to get the endorsement of Colonel Juan Trevino. This was perfectly satisfactory to the bank. When approached Colonel Trevino readily gave his signature to the check. He had known Prieto as a man of financial standing in Havana. Furthermore, Prieto had advanced money to him for the payment of duties when his circus landed at Tampico, and he was glad to return the favor.

Prieto, it is alleged, then cashed the check and disappeared. Later, the Bank of London and Mexico in Monterey received a cable from London, stating that they knew nothing of the Colonial bank of Havana, nor of Juan Garcia, the man who had answered the telegram from Monterey. Further inquiries are alleged to have developed the fact that Prieto had no bank account in Havana, and Colonel Trevino is left responsible for his check of \$16,000, which the Monterey bank paid.

Descriptions of the alleged swindler are being sent to all parts of Mexico and the United States, in the hope of effecting his capture.

TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

Cut Through During Naval Maneuvers—Fifteen Lives Were Lost.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, January 31.—The British cruiser Pierce ran into a torpedo boat destroyer today. The torpedo boat destroyer was the Orwell. She was cut through at the conning tower during night naval operations and her forepart sank in deep water, taking down fifteen men. Only two bodies have been recovered. The after part of the Orwell has been towed here.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION WANTED.

President Diaz Meets Boer Generals and Extends Cordial Welcome.

Mexico City, January 31.—There is a strong current of feeling here favoring the encouraging of Chinese immigration on a large scale and securing an outlet in this way for a considerable share of Mexico's silver output.

President Diaz has received the Boer generals cordially and said that Mexico would welcome Boer colonists.

Well Known Railroad Killed.

Acambaro, Mexico, January 31.—While engaged in sinking a shaft near this place, W. W. Price fell into the hole and was instantly killed. Mr. Price was well known in railway circles, frequently being associated with Colonel J. J. Hampson in railroad construction work in Mexico.

Strike Called Off.

Amsterdam, January 31.—After a meeting tonight of the leaders of the unions it was decided to call off the railroad strike. Work will be resumed tomorrow morning.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Efforts to Secure Her Release Meet With Rebuffs. See No Reasons for Her Release.

London, January 31.—Both Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Florence Maybrick herself recently received rebuffs in the attempts to gain the latter's freedom. Home Secretary Akers Douglas replied to the embassy's representations and to the imprisoned woman's appeal, that he saw no reasons for her release. The appeals were made especially in connection with the necessity for Mrs. Maybrick's presence in the United States to testify in the Virginia land suits, in which she and her mother, Baroness De Roques, are interested. The baroness has exhausted all her means in her endeavors to gain her daughter's freedom, and is now almost penniless.

If the remission of sentence, which is generally

FRENCH EDITORIAL EXPRESSION.

Generally Believed There Will Be Renewal of Hostilities.

Paris, January 31.—The tone of the press shows that the editorial writers think there will be a renewal of hostilities by the allies in Venezuelan waters as a result of the present complications. The Temps points out that the world's chief interest is to secure an end to the whole affair, "which is beginning to be viewed as another Maximilian blunder," and says:

"If the naval commanders again feel that they are at liberty to take action owing to the failure of the negotiations, there will be a new incident like that of San Carlos."

The Journal Des Debats takes a similar view, and remarks: "The multiplication of the delays tends to confirm the view that the allies do not sincerely desire a settlement of the trouble."

Concerning the French claims against Venezuela, the Temps, Journal Des Debats and other papers, hold that the allies' demands for preference are not tenable. The Temps declares it is inadmissible that Great Britain, Germany and Italy "can expect" secure priority over France and the United States, who have already secured a peaceful settlement of their claims.

FORCED THE BLOCKADE.

Two Americans Volunteer Their Services to Venezuela.

Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, January 31.—Two Americans, Grovio Allen and James Cooper, have arrived in a sloop after having forced the blockade. Cooper is a former Confederate major of cavalry and Allen is a military engineer. They have come to serve with Venezuela against the allies in the event of hostilities. They left for Caracas today.

applied in the case of life sentences, is granted in Mrs. Maybrick's case, who should be released in March. Whether this will be done seems doubtful, notwithstanding the alleged existence of a letter from Lord Salisbury to the late Ambassador Bayard, promising that the prisoner's sentence would be remitted.

COUNTESS KWILECKI'S TROUBLES.

The Details of How She Worked the Alleged Imposture.

Berlin, January 31.—The Countess Wescreska Kwilecki, who has again been arrested and charged with pretending to have borne a son, six years ago, and presenting him as the heir to an estate at Wroblewo, province of Posen, is 57 years old and white-haired, though still an animated and brilliant woman. She was 51 years when the child was born, and had three daughters. It is alleged the countess seemingly had two ladies of high rank as accomplices. These ladies whose names have not been disclosed, are said to have procured the illegitimate son from the daughter of a railroad watchman in Austria, and at the proper moment to have brought the baby to the countess' apartments here. They went, it is asserted, from the railroad station in a carriage, gave the driver a gold piece as a gratuity, and entered the house, one of them carrying the baby done up in a shawl, strapped with a breathing space cut in the bottom of the bundle. The child, it is further claimed, was probably drugged and was apparently kept two days in the house before its birth was announced. The servants of the countess, it is said, did not even know of the presence of the child. Three weeks after the countess took the birth in good faith, 120-year-old Count Wescreska, who was in fragile health and who was in Italy at the time, telegraphed to the family doctor to go to Berlin and assist in taking care of the mother and child. The doctor came to this city, but the countess would not see him. When the illegitimacy of the child was first contested the countess warned that she had the services of a midwife from Warsaw, who has since died.

FRENCH ARMY BUDGET.

Deputies Agreed It Must Be In Shape to Be Put on War Footing.

Paris, January 31.—The discussion of the army budget in the chamber of deputies today brought out considerable debate relative to the strength of the army and the necessity of placing it on a strong fighting basis. General Andre, minister of war, Colonel Rossetti, republican deputy, and other leaders of the military element took an active part in defending the army from criticism. M. Messimy (radical socialist) made a speech on the heavy financial burden the maintenance of the army imposed on the country. Colonel Possetti pointed out the dangers and declared peace to be at the mercy of a single adverse incident. Amid the enthusiasm of the chamber, he asserted that the part of wisdom for France was to prepare for all eventualities.

General Andre pointed out the desirability of keeping up the army on a peace footing, so that it would really be transformable to a war footing.

M. Jaures (socialist) repudiated the statement that socialists are opposed to the army. He said he considered the army to be one of the strongest arms of the republic and that its first line and reserves exceeded in strength the German army. He said it was necessary to maintain a peace footing corresponding to the needs of war.

The first chapter of the assembly budget was adopted, amid great demonstrations.

PREMIER SPRIGO UNPOPULAR.

Publicly Hissed at a Banquet in Chamberlain's Honor.

Kimberley, Cape Colony, January 31.—Since his arrival here with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain a series of demonstrations against Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the premier of Cape Colony, have occurred. He was publicly hissed on several occasions and during Mr. Chamberlain's remarks on the situation in Cape Colony, at the banquet given in his honor yesterday evening, cries were raised of "Away with Sprigg," while the members of a deputation which waited on Mr. Chamberlain informed him, in the premier's presence, that they had no faith in the Sprigg ministry, which pampered the Afrikanerboer and was dependent on it for its existence.

Sir John Hendley characterized these sentiments as a political insult.

Captain Mahan's Article Discussed.

New York, January 31.—Captain Mahan's article on the Monroe doctrine is attracting a good deal of attention, cables the Tribune's London correspondent. His declarations that the United States can not assert quasi suzerainty over other American States is not altogether liked. The Westminster Gazette considers that the United States should be responsible for the powers and States over which she casts a cloak, and points to Mr. Bowen's actions.

PLAN TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS

The French Railways Are to Be Protected With a Newly Invented Device.

TRAINS ARE TO HAVE TELEPHONES

And Communicate With Each Other by Means of Rails on Which They Run—Scheme is Now Being Worked Out.

(Special to The Post.)

(\$1,544,000), the French railway administration (\$1,544,000), the French railway administration about to establish throughout its entire system a new invention will reduce the minimum of risk impossible the chances of railway accidents will have lately occurred with frightful frequency for some months have proved its entire practicability. Trains on the same section of road have been able to communicate with each other with the ease, have been warned of each other's presence at rate of speed while miles apart, notified of obstructions on the track ahead through the breaking of continuous current and kept in almost constant communication with the stations.

Jules Contant, the socialist revolutionary leader for the arrondissement of Sceaux in the department of Seine, who is the inventor of the system, said the correspondent this morning: "Head-on collisions will henceforth be impossible and it is difficult to know how certain other familiar accidents can occur. The detailed technical explanation of the system is being prepared, but the principle consists in transmitting one car of the train into an ambulant telephone bureau and establishing electric depots of a special nature at all stations as well as along the track at regular intervals. In my opinion, the invention entitled to rank along with Marconi's and from the standpoint of saving human life will prove even more useful."

Contant informed the railways that unless they should accept his system after successful trials intended to go to the United States, where he would be able immediately to dispose of his invention. Representatives of the German and Russian railways have asked their French conferees to allow them to witness a special demonstration of the new system with a view to its adoption in their own countries.

FRANCE TO FIGHT DRINK.

Government May Absolutely Prohibit Manufacture of Certain Liquors.

Paris, January 31.—The fight against noxious drinks in France threatens to take on a new and more important form. In answer to the request of the premier to state clearly those drinks the manufacture and sale of which ought absolutely to be forbidden, France, Dr. Laborde condemns nearly all beverages especially those consumed by his compatriots, but he stops a special anathema on absinthe, which he declares is ruining both the souls and bodies of the French race.

Although this is not the first time the government has been urged to prohibit the manufacture and sale of the material, it is the first time a French premier has demanded expert researches with a view to medical preventive measures. Brewers, manufacturers and distillers of liquors have begun to raise a hue and cry against the government. It is significant of the authority of Premier Combes' movement that the authorities of the interior returned to the Parisian factory a case of 120 bottles which had contributed for "the relief of the starving Bretons."

Dr. Laborde said: "Private conversations with Premier Combes have convinced me that if any man measures will suffice to end an end to the manufacture of absinthe, vermouth, quinquina and other liquors, the premier is intent on identifying his office with that successful endeavor."

STORMY TIME IN REICHSRATH.

Sugar Refiners Invade Committee Room and Are Fiercely Denounced.

Vienna, January 30.—There was a stormy session of the reichsrath today over the sugar question, the suspension of the sitting. A number of sugar refiners met in one of the committee rooms without authorization, with the object of placing their views before the legislators and the majority of the members of the reichsrath indignantly denounced them. An attempt to establish a parliament within a parliament. The house was soon in a state of confusion, filled with the shouts of "denunciation" and threats at those who had permitted the "denunciation" of the parliamentary process.

The sitting was finally suspended in order to allow the intruders to be turned out.

A number of members of the people's party and socialists invaded the committee room occupied by the sugar refiners, shouting, "Out with them!" Most of the occupants left the room. Those who refused to go were ejected by force.

On the resumption of the session, the reichsrath ratified the Brussels sugar convention, and passed the third reading of the sugar tariff.

THE KAISER'S INDISCRETION.

Talked About King Edward in a Most Offensive Manner.

New York, January 31.—The National Geographic magazine refers to its famous story about the German emperor's visit to an American yacht, saying according to the London correspondent of the Tribune: "The story may now be regarded as no longer challenged in any competent quarter. It is possible doubt that the Kaiser did perpetrate an appalling indiscretion by talking Anglophobia large in the presence of strangers and discussing the communications which have reached him during the last two months. This incident made a deep impression upon our readers. The reason was not much stress upon it is that it affords a concrete reason why the German emperor should not be allowed to occupy the position which he covets in our country, of being the power behind the throne."

PLAQUE FATALITIES CONTINUE.

The Burning of Houses Is Still Kept Up—Fires Pouring In.

Mazatlan, Mexico, January 31.—There were four deaths from the plague today. There are large numbers of patients in the lazaretto. The number of burials to date is 373. The owners have been instructed in cash. Relief funds continue to pour in and suffering has been prevented.

No Engagement Yet.

Tangier, Morocco, January 31.—Information received by courier from Fes this afternoon that Hamara, the pretender, has retreated a distance of eight miles to his former position. There has been no engagement. The feeling at Fes is hopeful.